

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

ORDER NO. 00-051
NPDES NO. CAO105040

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT
AND
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
ORMESA GEOTHERMAL, FACILITY OWNER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, LAND OWNER
FPL ENERGY, AGENT FOR FACILITY OWNER
FPL ENERGY OPERATING SERVICES, INC., OPERATOR
EAST MESA GEOTHERMAL PROJECTS
PLANT EAST MESA (PEM) UNITS 1 - 30 MW (GROSS) GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT
PLANT EAST MESA (PEM) UNITS 2 - 10 MW (GROSS) GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT
COOLING TOWER BLOWDOWN
South of Holtville - Imperial County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, finds that:

1. Ormesa Geothermal, Facility Owner, 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida, 33408-0420, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Land Owner, 1661 South 4th Street, El Centro, California, 92243, and FPL Energy Operating Services, Inc, P.O. Box 86, 3300 East Evans Hewes Highway, Holtville, CA 92250, operate the PEM Units 1 and 2 Projects (Figures 1 & 2, incorporated herein and made part of this Order). On February 1, 2000, FPL Energy Operating Services, Inc., submitted an application to update and combine its NPDES Permits 95-020 and 95-022 on the basis of common ownership, facility use and location, and common discharge point.
2. Ormesa Geothermal, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, FPL Energy Operating Services, Inc. and FPL Energy are collectively referred to as the discharger.
3. The discharger uses naturally occurring underground geothermal fluid to heat a working fluid which runs turbines, produces electricity and utilizes East Highline Canal water or ground water (Sweetwater Aquifer) in its cooling operations (Figure 3, incorporated herein and made part of this Order).
4. This permit pertains to the discharge of cooling tower blowdown water through a common pipeline to a common discharge point into the Holtville Main Drain.
5. The facility discharges 2.88 million gallons-per-day (MGD) of cooling tower blowdown. The average daily discharge is 0.78 MGD when East Highline Canal water is used and 1.21 MGD when ground water is used. A maximum daily flow of 2.88 MGD cooling tower blowdown from both the PEM Units 1 and 2 facilities is transmitted through a common pipeline and discharged into the Holtville Main Drain in the SE 1/4, of Section 25, T15S, R16E, SBB&M. This water then flows through Holtville Main Drain to the Alamo River and finally into the Salton Sea.

6. The PEM Units 1 and 2 Projects are binary geothermal electrical generation facilities and associated geothermal well field located within the East Mesa Known Geothermal Resource Area and the Imperial Hydrologic Unit. The PEM Unit 1 Project is located approximately three miles north of Interstate 8 and approximately seven miles due east of Holtville, California on Federal geothermal leases in all or portions of Sections 23, 24, 25, and 26, T15S, R16E, and Sections 19, 20, 21, and 27 through 34, T15S, R17E, SBB&M. The PEM Unit 2 Project is located approximately four miles north of Interstate 8 and approximately seven miles due east of Holtville, California on Federal geothermal leases in all or portions of Sections 23, 24, 25, and 26, T15S, R16E, and Sections 19, 20, 21, and 27 through 34, T15S, R17E, SBB&M in Imperial County, California.
7. The PEM Units 1 and 2 electric production is combined with the electric production from other plants, transmitted through the Imperial Irrigation District's electric system, and sold to Southern California Edison Company.
8. The PEM Units 1 and 2 Projects utilize geothermal fluid produced from the geothermal leases and brought to the surface via production wells. The heat energy from the geothermal fluid is used to vaporize the working fluid isopentane. This expansion drives the turbine generators and converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. The working fluid vapor passes from the turbine into a shell-and-tube condenser, where cooling water from on-site evaporative cooling towers condenses the isopentane. The condensed isopentane is re-circulated.
9. The PEM Units 1 and 2 cooling water system consists of cooling towers, cooling water pumps, cooling water piping, make up water system and cooling water blowdown system that removes water from the cycle. The PEM Unit 1 facility utilizes two, separate five-cell and PEM Unit 2 utilizes a single four-cell mechanical draft cooling towers, respectively, as shown in Figures 4 and 5, incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
10. Make-up water for the cooling tower is derived from the East Highline Canal under contract with the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). Water is pumped from the canal to the plant via an underground pipeline. The PEM Units 1 and 2 facilities share a common cooling water make-up system including a common header, pumping station, and pipeline system. The average flow of the make-up water is 1,525 gallons per minute. As an emergency backup, make-up water may also be obtained from sweetwater wells
11. The cooling tower water is currently treated with the following chemicals:

<u>CHEMICAL</u>	<u>USE</u>
Chlorine	Microbiocide
Chemco 5468	Scale inhibitor
Sulfuric Acid	pH control
Chemco 7108	Dechlorination Agent
Sodium Hypochlorite	Microbiological control
Stabrex ST70	Microbiological control
Chemicide 926	Microbiological control
Chemco 7108	Dechlorination Agent
Chemco 2108	Neutralizing Agent for chlorine and bromine
Chemco 902	Microbiological control
Chemco 5706	Control foaming

12. The discharger has been subject to waste discharge requirements, adopted in Board Orders No. 95-020 (NPDES No. CA0105104) and 95-022 (NPDES No. CA0105040) which allow discharge to the Holtville Main Drain.
13. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region of California (Basin Plan) was adopted on November 17, 1993, and designates the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters in this Region.
14. The designated beneficial uses of waters in the Imperial Valley Drains are:
 - a. Fresh Water Replenishment of Salton Sea (FRSH)
 - b. Non-contact Water Recreation (REC II)
 - c. Water Contact Recreation (REC I)^{1, 2}
 - d. Warm Water Habitat (WARM)
 - e. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
 - f. Preservation of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE)³
15. The Board has notified the discharger and all known interested agencies and persons of its intent to renew an NPDES Permit and waste discharge requirements for said discharge and has provided them with an opportunity for a public meeting and an opportunity to submit comments.
16. The Board, in a public meeting heard and considered all comments pertaining to this discharge.
17. The action to adopt an NPDES Permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA: Public Resources Code Section 21100, et. seq.), pursuant to Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
18. Effluent and receiving water limitations in this Board Order are based on the Federal Clean Water Act, Basin Plan and State Water Resources Control Board's plans and policies, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance, best professional judgment, and best available technology economically achievable.
19. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.
20. Effluent limitations and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, and 307 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.
21. The proposed discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-19. If terms of the permit are met, the impact on water quality will be insignificant, including potential impacts of aquatic life, which is the beneficial use most likely affected by the discharge.

¹ Unauthorized use.

² The only Rec 1 usage that is known to occur is from infrequent fishing.

³ Rare, endangered, or threatened wildlife exists in or utilizes some of these waterway(s). If the RARE beneficial use may be affected by a water quality control decision, responsibility for substantiation of the existence of rare, endangered, or threatened species on a case-by-case basis is upon the California Department of Fish and Game on its own initiative and/or at the request of the Regional Board; and such substantiation must be provided with a reasonable time frame as approved by the Regional Board.

22. The discharger, in a letter dated May 26, 2000, indicated that there are no storm water discharges from this facility.
23. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency adopted the National Toxics Rule (NTR) on February 5, 1993. The NTR requires effluent limitation for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above a narrative or numeric water quality standard.
24. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published the adopted California Toxics Rule (CTR). The CTR promulgates new criteria for both human health protection and protection of aquatic life. New numeric aquatic life criteria for 23 priority toxic pollutants and numeric human health criteria for 57 priority toxic pollutants are listed. In addition, the CTR contains a compliance schedule provision, which authorizes the State to issue schedules of compliance for new or revised NPDES permit limits based on the federal criteria when certain conditions are met.
25. On March 2, 2000, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (California Toxics Policy). This Policy establishes (1) implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and CTR and for priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards in their water quality control plans; (2) monitoring requirements for 2, 3, 7, 8- tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) equivalents; and (3) chronic toxicity control provisions.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Board Orders No. 95-020 and 95-022 are terminated, and in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the discharger shall comply with the following:

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Wastewater discharged to Holtville Main Drain shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>30-Day Arithmetic Mean Discharge Rate</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L ⁴	4,000	4,500
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	100
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.01	0.02
Settleable Matter	ml/L ⁵	0.3	1.0

⁴ mg/L - milligrams per Liter

⁵ ml/L - milliliters per Liter

2. The 30-day average daily dry weather discharge to Holtville Main Drain shall not exceed 1.44 million gallons-per-day.
3. No waste discharge shall exceed limitations for Group 1 or Group 2 pollutants. Exceedance for a Group 1 pollutant by 40 percent or a Group 2 pollutant by 20 percent or more is a serious violation. Group 1 and Group 2 pollutants are defined in 40 CFR Section 123.45.
4. There shall be no acute toxicity in the treatment plant effluent nor chronic toxicity in the receiving water. Compliance with this objective will be determined by use of indicator organisms, analyses of species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, or bioassays of appropriate duration or other appropriate methods specified by the Regional Board.

B. Receiving Water Limitations.

1. Receiving water limitations are based upon water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such they are a required part of this Board Order. Wastewater discharged to Holtville Main Drain shall not cause the following:
 - a. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L. When dissolved oxygen in the receiving water is already below 5.0 mg/L, the discharge shall not cause any further depression.
 - b. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.0 or exceed 9.0 units.
 - c. The presence of oil, grease, scum or sludge.
 - d. Aesthetically undesirable discoloration or odors in the receiving water.
 - e. The turbidity to increase by more than 10 percent over background levels.
 - f. The normal ambient receiving water temperature to be increased by more than 5°C.
 - g. The chemical constituents to exceed concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses or create nuisance.
 - h. Toxic pollutants to be present in the water column, sediments or biota in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
2. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution control Act or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise and modify this Permit in accordance with such more stringent standards.

C. Prohibitions

1. Discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in Findings No. 4 and 5 above, is prohibited.
2. The discharge of hazardous or designated wastes to other than a waste management unit authorized to receive such waste is prohibited

D. Specifications

1. The treatment or disposal of wastes at this facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050(l) and 13050(m) of Division 7 of the California Water Code.
2. The wastewater treatment plant shall be protected from any washout or erosion of wastes or covering material, and from any inundation, which could occur as a result of floods having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years.
3. Solids which may accumulate in the concrete cooling tower basin may not be spread on the surrounding property until an analysis has been performed to ensure that there are no constituents in hazardous concentrations, and verbal or written approval for such a disposal is obtained by the discharger from the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
4. The discharge shall not cause degradation of any water supply.
5. The effluent shall not contain heavy metals, chemicals, pesticides or other constituents in concentration toxic to aquatic life.
6. Bioassays shall be performed to evaluate the toxicity of the discharged wastewater in accordance with the following procedures unless otherwise specified by the Regional Board's Executive Officer or his designee:
 - a. Bioassays shall be conducted on a sensitive fish species and an invertebrate species as approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer. Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) and Ceriodaphnia are suggested test species, which may be utilized. The bioassays shall be conducted in accordance with the protocol given in EPA/600/4-89/001 - Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms and EPA/600/4-90/027 F-Method for measuring the Acute Toxicity of effluent and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine organisms.
 - b. The bioassay test specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be performed as specified. In addition, pH stabilization of the bioassay sample is acceptable.
7. Any chronic toxicity test that exceeds 2 chronic toxicity units (TU_c) or a three-sample median (quarterly samples) that exceeds 1 TU_c may trigger an accelerated monitoring frequency. In addition, any acute toxicity results showing high toxicity may trigger an accelerated monitoring frequency. High acute toxicity is defined as follows:
 - a. Less than 80% survival when acute toxicity is calculated from results of the chronic toxicity test, or
 - b. Less than 90% survival as calculated from the results of the acute toxicity test.
8. Accelerated monitoring frequency shall consist of performing three toxicity tests in a six-week period following the first exceedance of the chronic or acute toxicity triggers.
9. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be triggered if the accelerated monitoring frequency indicate any of the following:
 - a. A chronic toxicity of 2 TU_c or greater;
 - b. The three-sample median exceeds 1 TU_c,
 - c. Less than 80% survival when acute toxicity is calculated from results of the chronic toxicity test, or,

- d. Less than 90% survival when acute toxicity is calculated from the results of the acute toxicity test.
10. The TIE shall be conducted to identify and evaluate toxicity in accordance with procedures recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and includes, but need not be limited to, proposed:
- a. Test species;
 - b. Method of collection of effluent samples (preferably composite samples);
 - c. Duration of test;
 - d. Environmental conditions under which the tests are to be performed;
 - e. Number of replications; and
 - f. Descriptions of the "treatment" of the effluent;
 - g. Time schedule for implementation.
11. If repeated tests reveal toxicity as a result of the waste discharge, the discharger may be required to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of the toxicity is identified; and a failure to conduct required toxicity tests or a TRE within a designated period shall result in the establishment of effluent limitations for chronic toxicity in a permit or appropriate enforcement action.

E. Provisions

1. This Board Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and shall become effective at the end of ten (10) days from the date of the hearing when this Board Order was adopted by the Regional Board, provided the Regional Administrator, United States Environmental Protection Agency, has no objections.
2. This Board Order expires five years from date of adoption on June 28, 2005, and the discharger shall file a complete Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, at least 180 days in advance of such date as an application for issuance of a new Board Order.
3. All maintenance performed will be reported with the monitoring reports as required.
4. The discharger shall ensure that all site-operating personnel are familiar with the content of this Board Order, and shall maintain a copy of this Board Order at the site.
5. Prior to any change in ownership or management of this operation, the discharger shall transmit a copy of this Board Order to the succeeding owner/operator, and forward a copy of the transmittal letter to the Regional Board.
6. The discharger shall comply with all of the conditions of this Board Order. Any noncompliance with this Board Order constitutes a violation of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action.
7. The discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Board Order. Noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Water Act, and is grounds for enforcement action; for Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of waste discharge requirements; or denial of a Permit renewal application.

8. The discharger shall comply with "Standard Provisions for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit" dated October 1990 (attached herein and made part of this Order).
9. This Board Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
10. The discharger is the responsible party for the waste discharge requirements and the monitoring and reporting program for the facility. The discharger shall comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. Violations may result in enforcement actions including Regional Board Orders or court orders, requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board.
11. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with this Board Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Board Order.
12. Unless otherwise approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants", promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
13. The discharger shall comply with "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 00-051, and future revisions thereto, as specified by the Regional Board's Executive Officer; and shall be in accordance with the following:
 - a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - b. All monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this Board Order.
 - c. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibrations and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Board Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Board Order, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
 - d. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling measurement(s).
 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s).
 3. The date(s) analyses were performed.
 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses.
 5. The analytical techniques or method used; and
 6. The results of such analyses.

- e. The results of any analysis of samples taken more frequently than required at the locations specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 00-051 shall be reported to the Regional Board.
14. The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - a. Enter upon the premises regulated by this Board Order, or the place where records must be kept under the conditions of this Board Order;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the conditions of this Board Order;
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Board Order; and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Board Order or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at this location.
 15. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise and modify this Board Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
 16. The discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports, and such reports shall be submitted in accordance with the specifications prepared by the Regional Board's Executive Officer. Such specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted.
 17. The discharger may be required to submit technical reports as directed by the Regional Board's Executive Officer.
 18. This Board Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for any cause stated below. The filing of a request by the discharger for a Board Order modification, revocation, and re-issuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Board Order condition. Causes for modification include the promulgation of new regulations, modification of land application plans, or modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Board or Regional Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.
 19. The discharger shall report any noncompliance that is likely to endanger human health or the environment, within 24 hours of becoming aware of its occurrence. The incident shall be reported to the Regional Board Office and to the Office of Emergency Services. During non-business hours, the discharger shall leave a message on the Regional Board's voice mail. The Office of Emergency Services is operational 24 hours a day. A written report shall be submitted to this office, within five business days of the discharger becoming aware of the incident. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance, its causes, the duration, and the actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance. The report shall include complete details of the steps that the discharger has taken or intends to take, in

order to prevent recurrence. All intentional or accidental spills exceeding 1,000 gallons shall be reported as required by this provision.

20. The discharger shall submit a Spill Response Plan (SRP) for Regional Board staff review. Thereafter, the plan shall be updated annually, and shall be available for staff review during Regional Board inspections. The discharger shall ensure that all operating personnel are familiar with the contents of the SRP. A copy of the SRP shall be maintained at the site and shall be accessible to all operating personnel.
21. The discharger shall submit data sufficient to determine if a water quality-based effluent limitation is required in the discharge permit as required under the California Toxics Policy. It is the discharger's responsibility to provide all information requested by the Regional Board for use in the analysis. Within 90 days of adoption of this Board Order, the discharger shall provide a time schedule acceptable to the Regional Board for providing the data. The time schedule shall be as short as possible but not to exceed three years from the effective date of the California Toxics Policy. The time schedule shall contain interim requirements and dates for their achievement. There shall not be more than one year between interim dates. The interim requirements require that the discharger shall notify the Regional Board, in writing, no later than 14 days following each interim date, of its compliance or noncompliance with the interim requirements. The permit shall be reopened to establish water quality-based effluent limitations, if necessary.
22. In addition, should the discharger request to use a translator for metals and selenium different than the U.S. EPA conversion factor, it shall complete a translator study within two years from the date of the issuance of this permit as stated in the California Toxics Policy. In the event a translator study is not completed within the specified time, the U.S. EPA conversion factor-based effluent limitation as specified in the CTR shall be effective as a default limitation.
23. The discharger shall, as required by the Regional Board's Executive Officer, conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program in accordance with the California Toxics Policy when there is evidence that the priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and a sample result is reported as detected and not quantified and the effluent limitation is less than the reported minimum level; or a sample result is reported as not detected and the effluent limitation is less than the method detection limit.
24. The permit shall be reopened and modified or revoked and reissued as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant identified by special conditions' monitoring data, included in this permit. These special conditions in the permit may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity tests, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in the permit as a result of the special condition monitoring
25. By May 18, 2001, the discharger shall begin monitoring its effluent for the presence of 17 (Toxic equivalency factors for 2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin equivalents) congeners once during the dry weather and once during the wet weather each year for a period of three consecutive years.
26. The Federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act is subject to a civil or criminal penalty.

27. This Board Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement or violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

I, Philip A. Gruenberg, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on June 28, 2000.

Executive Officer